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Additions to the knowledge of aphyllophoroid fungi (*Basidiomycota*) of Atlantic Rain Forest in São Paulo State, Brazil

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Abstract — The list of aphyllophoroid fungi of the Atlantic Rain Forest in the state of São Paulo is updated. Specimens were collected in four different areas of the Atlantic Rain Forest from 1988 to 2007. Exsiccates deposited in the Herbarium SP were also studied. A list of 85 species of *Basidiomycota* distributed into 11 families and four orders (*Agaricales*, *Hymenochaetales*, *Polyporales*, *Russulales*) is presented. All species are mentioned for the first time for the collection sites. Two species are reported for the first time for Brazil and 17 species are recorded for the first time for São Paulo State. The complete list of specimens is available at http://www.mycotaxon.com/resources/weblists.html.

Key words — diversity, macrofungi, neotropics, taxonomy

Introduction

The Atlantic Rain Forest, which has 20,000 species of plants of which 6000 are endemic, is the second largest block of tropical forests of Brazil. This biome, which formerly occupied 1,315,460 km^2 of Brazilian territory, extending through the region from Osório, Rio Grande do Sul State (29°53'S and 50°16'W) to Cabo de São Roque, Rio Grande do Norte State (05°31'S and 35°16'W), holds today less than 8% of its original extent and has become one the world's top five biological hotspots (Mittermeier et al. 1999, SOS Mata Atlântica/INPE 2009).

The state of São Paulo still holds a significant portion of this important biome (15% of the total remaining forest), largely in protected areas (Secretaria

do Estado de Meio Ambiente 1996, 2000, SOS Mata Atlântica/INPE 2009). It includes several types of tropical ecosystems, such as the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, the forests of lowlands and slopes of the Serra do Mar, inland forests and woods of *Araucaria* (Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente 1996).

The aim of this study is to contribute to the knowledge of the diversity of aphyllophoroid fungi of the Atlantic Forest and the state of São Paulo, complementing the inventories in the Parque Estadual da Ilha do Cardoso (Bononi 1979a,b,c, 1984, Gugliotta & Capelari 1995, Gugliotta & Bononi 1999) and Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga (Bononi et al. 1981, Jesus 1993, Soares & Gugliotta 1998, Louza & Gugliotta 2007, Leal & Gugliotta 2008), and expanding the checklist for aphyllophoroid fungi cited from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest by Baltazar & Gibertoni (2009).

Materials and methods

Specimens were collected in four different areas of the Atlantic Rain Forest in the State of São Paulo, from 1988 to 2007:

1. Parque Estadual da Ilha do Cardoso (25°03'S–48°05'W, 22,500 ha), municipality of Cananéia;
2. Reserva Biológica de Paranapiacaba (23°46'S–46°18'W, 336 ha), municipality of Santo André;
3. Parque Estadual das Fontes do Ipiranga (23°39'S–46°37'W, 549.31 ha), municipality of São Paulo;
4. Reserva Florestal da Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira" da Universidade de São Paulo (23°33'S–46°43'W, 10 ha), municipality of São Paulo.

The studied material was deposited in SP herbarium (Holmgren & Holmgren 1998). Exsiccates from these localities deposited in the Herbarium SP were also studied. Micromorphological observations were made from material mounted in 5% KOH and Melzer's reagent; measurements were made in 5% KOH. Nomenclature, taxonomy and author citation followed databases: CBS (http://www.cbs.knaw.nl/databases/) and Index Fungorum (http://www.indexfungorum.org/Names/Names.asp).

Results and discussion

A list of 85 species of *Basidiomycota* distributed into 11 families and four orders (*Agaricales*, *Hymenochaetales*, *Polyporales*, *Russulales*) is presented. *Polyporaceae* is the most represented family with 30 species. All species are mentioned for the first time for the collection sites.

Schizopora trichiliae (Van der Byl) Ryvarden and *Porogramme albocincta* (Cooke & Massee) J. Lowe are recorded for the first time for Brazil.

Seventeen of the identified species are recorded for the first time for São Paulo State: *Amauroderma omphalodes* (Berk.) Torrend, *Coltricia cinnamomea* (Jacq.) Murrill, *Daedalea aethalodes* (Mont.) Rajchenb., *Dichochaete setosa* (Sw.) Parmasto, *Echinoporia aculeifera* (Berk. & M.A. Curtis) Ryvarden, *Henningsia brasiliensis* (Speg.) Speg., *Hymenochaete floridea* Berk. & Broome, *Hymenochaete minuscula* G. Cunn., *Hymenochaete pinnatifida* Burt, *Hymenochaete rubiginosa* (Dicks.) Lév., *Megasporoporia setulosa* (Henn.) Rajchenb., *Nigroporus macroporus* Ryvarden & Iturr., *Perenniporia ohiensis* (Berk.) Ryvarden, *Perenniporia piperis* (Rick) Rajchenb., *Phellinus ferrugineovelutinus* (Henn.) Ryvarden, *Tinctoporellus epimiltinus* (Berk. & Broome) Ryvarden and *Tyromyces fumidiceps* G.F. Atk.

Gugliotta & Capelari (1995) and Gugliotta & Bononi (1999) reported the occurrence of *Trametes versicolor* (L.) Lloyd in Parque Estadual da Ilha do Cardoso, Municipality of Cananéia, but the specimen (SP 193613) was examined later and re-identified as *Coriolopsis caperata* (Berk.) Murrill; the occurrence of *T. versicolor* in this area was not confirmed.

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